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AUTHOR Christal, Melodie E.
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ABSTRACT

Current residence and migration patterns in states affiliated with the Southern Association of Institutional Research (SAIR) were studied, based on 1979-1980 data from the Higher Education General Information Survey (Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1979). The data cover first-time students by level, and full-time and part-time status, with attention directed to net migration by state for freshmen, undergraduate transfer students, graduate students, professional students, and foreign students. For each SAIR state, data are also provided on: first-time nonresidents enrolled by institutional type and public/private status; and resident students attending out-of-state institutions by type and control. Out-migration and in-migration ratios are employed to analyze student migration rates. It was found that most of the southern states enroll more out-of-state students in the public institutions, with the exceptions of Georgia, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Tennessee. Florida is the only state that has the majority of nonresidents enrolling in public 2-year institutions. Possible reasons for the 87 percent of first-time students remaining in their home state to study in 1979 are noted (e.g., costs and financial aid policies). Suggestions for other levels of analysis (institutional and intrastate) are also identified. (SW)

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# The Sweep to the South: Fact or Fallacy?

A Paper Prepared for the
Southern Association of Institutional Research

Birmingham, Alabama
October 28, 1982

by

Melodie E. Christal
Staff Associate
National Center for Higher Education Management Systems

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SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION FOR INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH

This paper was presented at the 1982 Annual Conference of the Southern Association for Institutional Research held in Birmingham, Alabama, October 1982. It was reviewed by the SAIR Publications Committee and was judged to be of high quality and of interest to others concerned with the research in higher education. This paper has therefore been selected to be included in the ERIC collection of Conference Papers.

Gerald W. McLaughlin
President, SAIR

# The Sweep to the South: Fact or Fallacy?

Over the last decade, there has been little regard for the enrollment patterns of students. Now, however, these patterns are increasingly of interest to colleges, universities, state-level agencies, and legislative and executive staffs. The interest of these groups will grow as they develop policies to deal with the threat of unstable and shifting enrollments.

There are a variety of factors that influence enrollments in higher education. One of these factors is the demographics of the traditional college-age population. Trends now show that a 24 percent decline in this population can be expected over the next decade (WICHE 1979). Some regions of the country will be affected more sharply than others. A second important factor related to enrollments is the participation rate of the population going to college. The participation rate of the traditional college-age students, 18-21 year olds, peaked in 1974 at 33.5 percent and then decreased to 31.9 percent by 1979 (Tierney 1982). A third factor that influences enrollments, and a factor that is sometimes overlooked, is the mobility of students. This number has gradually been changing since 1949. A greater proportion of students now remain in their home states for their college education.

The third factor, like the second, is one that can be affected by educational policies. Granted the important role of economic issues such as the cost of transportation, it is also true that educational policies such as those relating to out-of-state tuition rates, admissions preferences, and specifics of student aid policies (for example, portability of state-funded student assistance) will clearly influence the extent and the direction of student migration.

Less is known about the mobility of college students than the other factors that influence college enrollments. Historically, Northeastern institutions enroll relatively large proportions of out-of-state students because of the close proximity of states and the high concentration of private institutions which draw a national clientele to this region. The West attracts out-of-state students because of its many low tuition public institutions (Henderson 1977). How do the Southern states fare in attracting students from out of state in their colleges and universities? This paper will show current residence and migration patterns in the states affiliated with the Southern Association of Institutional Research (SAIR) and suggest how these data can be useful.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) conducts a survey at irregular intervals entitled "The Residence and Migration of College Students." This survey reports the numbers of students enrolled in each institution from each state. The most recent data now available were gathered as part of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) of 1979-80, although data from the fall 1981 survey will be released later this year. Previous years in which the residence data were collected are 1949, 1958, 1963, 1968, 1972, and 1975.

The data collected in the fall 1979 survey differ from the data collected in previous years. In past surveys data were collected for <u>all students</u> enrolled in an institution by level, sex, and full-time or part-time status (or

some variation of this). The fall 1979 survey collected data only on students enrolled for the first time in the reporting institution by level, and full-time or part-time status. The lack of consistency in the data collected makes direct comparisons difficult. It may be reasonable, however, to make general comparisons of trends. The format of the survey used in fall 1979 is to be the basic format of forthcoming surveys. This year can serve, then, as the base year for future analyses. See the glossary for the definitions used in the 1979 survey.

## Nature of the Data

Since public institutions usually charge out-of-state tuitions, and private institutions typically do not, public institutions may have more accurate records than private institutions on home state residence. This could be reflected in the data reported. The accuracy of the data will also be influenced by the students' integrity in reporting their residence. It is very difficult to estimate the number of students who misrepresent their home state in order to pay in-state tuition rates.

Determining residency for college students presents difficult definitional problems. Generally it is easier to examine the residence and migration of first-time freshmen than of other student levels. The majority of first-time freshmen are the traditional college-age population (18-21 year olds) who have probably just graduated from high school. The data they report for their home state are likely to be more accurate than the data supplied by students at other levels. A student enrolling in graduate school will usually be classified as a resident of the state of his undergraduate degree. The same problem exists for transfer students. Frequently a student will go out of state his first year, but complete his education in his home state. Although he has been a resident of the state, he may be classified as an out-of-state student.

Data for part-time and full-time students have been combined into one category for the purpose of this report. The majority of the students reported will probably be full-time students, since the majority of students do not opt to attend an out-of-state school on a part-time basis. One exception to this rule is the commuter student who lives near a state border and attends school in the neighboring state.

Even though data on foreign students were collected as part of the survey, these data were excluded from many of the analyses in this report. It is believed that since every state receives some foreign student enrollments, that most states will have a net in-migration if the foreign and territorial students are included (Wade 1970). This situation could distort the picture of the migration of students from state to state, and it is the interstate flow of students which is the primary focus here. Unless it is specifically stated that students from foreign countries or territories are included, they are excluded from the analyses.

## Results from the 1979 Survey

The results from the 1979 Residence and Migration survey that we consider most relevant to policy issues in higher education are included in this paper. For other aspects of the survey, see the NCES publication Residence and Migration of College Students Fall 1979.

### First-Time Freshmen

Figure 1 is a map of the net migration of first-time freshmen. Net migration is calculated for each state using the following formula:

Net Migration = In-migration - Out-migration.

The figure is negative if the state is an exporting state (that is, if the state loses more students than it receives) and positive if the state is an importing state (gains more students than it loses). All of the southern states except Maryland, Georgia, Florida, and Oklahoma are importing states of first-time freshmen in 1979.

Table 1 ranks the states by net in-migration and net out-migration of first-time freshmen. Three of the top five importing states--North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas are southern states. Maryland is the only southern state that ranks among the top five states as an exporting state. For three of the southern exporting states--Georgia, Oklahoma, and Florida--the net migration numbers are negligible compared to a state such as New Jersey which net exports 25,217 first-time freshmen.

For all except five states (excluding Alaska and Hawaii), the largest number of first-time freshmen out-migrants enrolled in a contiguous state. The five exceptions and the states in which the largest number of their out-migrants enrolled are:

| Home State | Attended College In |
|---|---|
| Texas | California |
| Maine | Massachusetts |
| Montana | Washington |
| Colorado | California |
| Washington | California |

Note that two of these pairs of states are almost contiguous (Maine and Massachusetts, and Montana and Washington) and the other three pairs export to California. This suggests that the majority of students who attend school out-of-state typically remain in their own region of the country.

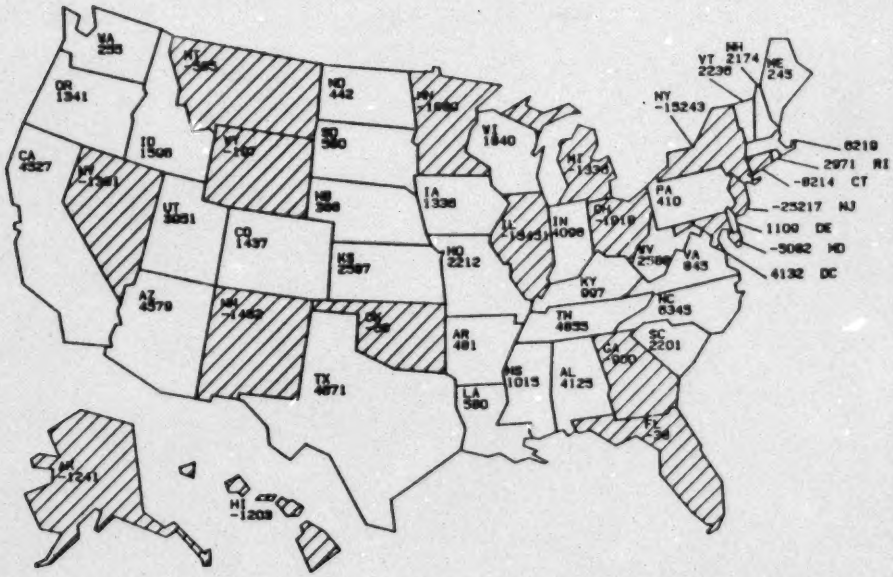
There are several ratios that can be used to analyze the migration of students. Two ratios have been chosen for use in this paper:

*Figure 1. Net Migration of First-time Freshman College Students Fall 1979**

Legend

Net Importing States

Net Exporting States




*Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollment

Table 1
Net Migration of First-time Freshman Students Ranked by State
Fall 1979

| Exporting States | | | Importing States | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Net Migration | Rank | State | Net Migration |
| 1 | New Jersey | -25,217 | 1 | North Carolina | 6,345 |
| 2 | New York | -15,243 | 2 | Massachusetts | 6,219 |
| 3 | Illinois | -13,451 | 3 | Tennessee | 4,855 |
| 4 | Connecticut | - 8,214 | 4 | Texas | 4,671 |
| 5 | Maryland | - 5,082 | 5 | Arizona | 4,579 |
| 6 | Ohio | - 1,918 | 6 | California | 4,527 |
| 7 | Minnesota | - 1,880 | 7 | District of Columbia | 4,132 |
| 8 | New Mexico | - 1,432 | 8 | Alabama | 4,125 |
| 9 | Nevada | - 1,391 | 9 | Indiana | 4,096 |
| 10 | Michigan | - 1,336 | 10 | Utah | 3,951 |
| 11 | Alaska | - 1,241 | 11 | Rhode Island | 2,971 |
| 12 | Hawaii | - 1,203 | 12 | Kansas | 2,597 |
| 13 | Georgia | - 900 | 13 | West Virginia | 2,588 |
| 14 | Montana | - 565 | 14 | Vermont | 2,236 |
| 15 | Wyoming | - 197 | 15 | Missouri | 2,212 |
| 16 | Oklahoma | - 66 | 16 | South Carolina | 2,201 |
| 17 | Florida | - 38 | 17 | New Hampshire | 2,174 |
| | | | 18 | Wisconsin | 1,840 |
| | | | 19 | Idaho | 1,596 |
| | | | 20 | Colorado | 1,437 |
| | | | 21 | Oregon | 1,341 |
| | | | 22 | Iowa | 1,336 |
| | | | 23 | Delaware | 1,109 |
| | | | 24 | Mississippi | 1,015 |
| | | | 25 | Kentucky | 997 |
| | | | 26 | Virginia | 845 |
| | | | 27.5 | Louisiana | 580 |
| | | | 27.5 | South Dakota | 580 |
| | | | 29 | Arkansas | 481 |
| | | | 30 | North Dakota | 442 |
| | | | 31 | Pennsylvania | 410 |
| | | | 32 | Nebraska | 386 |
| | | | 33 | Washington | 255 |
| | | | 34 | Maine | 245 |

(1) Number of students leaving their home state to enroll out-of-state / Number of students from that state enrolled anywhere in the U.S. = Out-migration Ratio

The out-migration ratio allows each state to determine the percentage of students it is losing to other states. As a policy issue, a state may decide to try to decrease that percentage by encouraging institutions to retain more resident students in the state. This ratio will help a state express its objectives for retaining resident students in concrete terms, and over time will help determine if state policies and actions intended to change the pattern show results.

(2) Number of students migrating into a state / Total number of students enrolled in the state (excluding foreign students) = In-migration Ratio

The in-migration ratio shows the proportion of out-of-state students enrolled in a given state. This ratio could be used by a state or institution considering raising out-of-state tuition. For example, if the in-migration ratio is high, that is, if out-of-state students are a significant factor in enrollment, the state or institution may want to assess carefully the impact of a tuition hike on those students.

Examples of both ratios are given below, expressed as percentages, using data for the state of Alabama.

(1) There are 33,823 first-time, Alabama freshman (table 2) enrolled within and without their home state. Of these students, 2,704 Alabama residents leave the state to study elsewhere (table 3). Thus, ratio 1, the number of students leaving the state to the number of state students enrolled is 8.0 percent.

(2) For the state of Alabama, 37,948 first-time freshmen are enrolled in the state (table 4). 6,829 students enrolled in Alabama from another state (table 5). Thus ratio 2, the number of students coming into the state to the students enrolled in the state is 18 percent.

Undergraduate Transfer Students

A map of the net migration of undergraduate transfer students enrolling in the reporting institution for the first time is shown in figure 2. Again, the majority of southern states are net importing states. The exceptions are Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, and Virginia. Oklahoma and Florida are two southern states that are exporters of first-time freshmen, but importers of transfer students.

Table 2

Total First-time College Students Enrolled
by State of Residence and by Level
SAIR States, Fall 1979

| State | Freshmen | Undergraduate Transfers | First Professional | Graduate | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 33823 | 10505 | 810 | 3627 | 2867 | 51632 |
| Arkansas | 17378 | 5044 | 821 | 1662 | 2416 | 27321 |
| Florida | 74840 | 34347 | 2188 | 7050 | 19791 | 138216 |
| Georgia | 34103 | 12218 | 1226 | 5051 | 5617 | 58215 |
| Kentucky | 26885 | 7774 | 1031 | 3770 | 2770 | 42230 |
| Louisiana | 31039 | 8447 | 1155 | 5067 | 2067 | 47775 |
| Maryland | 46591 | 12107 | 2349 | 6518 | 9303 | 76868 |
| Mississippi | 28192 | 7913 | 576 | 2298 | 2405 | 41384 |
| Missouri | 42874 | 16014 | 1376 | 6123 | 7407 | 73794 |
| North Carolina | 64859 | 17706 | 1685 | 5859 | 15000 | 105109 |
| Oklahoma | 29749 | 27798 | 1290 | 4581 | 6504 | 69922 |
| South Carolina | 33597 | 7585 | 685 | 2360 | 5141 | 49368 |
| Tennessee | 37820 | 10979 | 1320 | 3232 | 7736 | 61087 |
| Texas | 146502 | 60590 | 5023 | 18214 | 13146 | 243475 |
| Virginia | 39060 | 11288 | 2930 | 9600 | 40423 | 103301 |
| West Virginia | 14745 | 3517 | 404 | 1783 | 4205 | 24654 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 2411678 | 839000 | 84146 | 286090 | 597753 | 4218667 |

Table 3

Out-Migration Ratio of First-Time College Students by State and by Level
SAIR States, Fall 1979

| | Freshmen | | Undergraduate Transfers | | First Professional | | Graduate | | Unclassified | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | Rank |
| Alabama | 2704 | 8.0 | 1149 | 10.9 | 287 | 35.4 | 780 | 21.5 | 429 | 15.0 | 5349 | 10.4 | 6 |
| Arkansas | 1878 | 10.8 | 1051 | 20.8 | 204 | 24.8 | 456 | 27.4 | 266 | 11.0 | 3855 | 14.1 | 11 |
| Florida | 10859 | 14.5 | 4573 | 13.3 | 1230 | 56.2 | 2053 | 29.1 | 1055 | 5.3 | 19770 | 14.3 | 12 |
| Georgia | 6845 | 20.1 | 2056 | 16.8 | 323 | 26.3 | 1010 | 20.0 | 591 | 10.5 | 10825 | 18.6 | 15 |
| Kentucky | 2764 | 10.3 | 1151 | 14.8 | 218 | 21.1 | 811 | 21.5 | 623 | 22.5 | 5567 | 13.2 | 9.5 |
| Louisiana | 2493 | 8.0 | 1041 | 12.3 | 287 | 24.8 | 770 | 15.2 | 310 | 15.0 | 4901 | 10.3 | 5 |
| Maryland | 9183 | 19.7 | 2903 | 24.0 | 1054 | 44.9 | 2378 | 36.5 | 2081 | 22.4 | 17599 | 22.9 | 16 |
| Mississippi | 1584 | 5.6 | 1006 | 12.7 | 151 | 26.2 | 522 | 22.7 | 203 | 8.4 | 3466 | 8.4 | 4 |
| Missouri | 5579 | 13.0 | 3117 | 19.5 | 319 | 23.2 | 1324 | 21.6 | 652 | 8.8 | 10991 | 14.9 | 13 |
| North Carolina | 3338 | 5.1 | 1553 | 8.8 | 462 | 27.4 | 1416 | 24.2 | 812 | 5.4 | 7581 | 7.2 | 3 |
| Oklahoma | 2391 | 8.0 | 1096 | 3.9 | 291 | 22.6 | 582 | 12.7 | 321 | 4.9 | 4681 | 6.7 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 2735 | 8.1 | 951 | 12.5 | 220 | 32.1 | 805 | 34.1 | 449 | 8.7 | 5160 | 10.5 | 7 |
| Tennessee | 3693 | 9.8 | 1357 | 12.4 | 309 | 23.4 | 965 | 29.9 | 449 | 5.8 | 6773 | 11.1 | 8 |
| Texas | 5634 | 3.8 | 3375 | 5.6 | 511 | 10.2 | 1811 | 9.9 | 1065 | 8.1 | 12396 | 5.1 | 1 |
| Virginia | 7586 | 19.4 | 2971 | 26.3 | 863 | 29.5 | 3026 | 31.5 | 2090 | 5.2 | 16536 | 16.0 | 14 |
| West Virginia | 1652 | 11.2 | 675 | 19.2 | 214 | 53.0 | 431 | 24.2 | 281 | 6.7 | 3253 | 13.2 | 9.5 |

Table 4

Total First-time College Students Enrolled in the State by Level
SAIR States, Fall 1979

| State | Freshmen | Undergraduate Transfers | First Professional | Graduate | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 37948 | 12127 | 793 | 3637 | 2525 | 57030 |
| Arkansas | 17859 | 4800 | 792 | 1442 | 2269 | 27162 |
| Florida | 74802 | 35841 | 1265 | 6656 | 20821 | 139385 |
| Georgia | 33203 | 12024 | 2365 | 5421 | 5493 | 58506 |
| Kentucky | 27882 | 7958 | 1163 | 3966 | 2582 | 43551 |
| Louisiana | 31619 | 8944 | 1194 | 5116 | 1923 | 48796 |
| Maryland | 41509 | 10722 | 1577 | 5545 | 7894 | 67247 |
| Mississippi | 29207 | 7516 | 439 | 2412 | 2302 | 41876 |
| Missouri | 45086 | 16224 | 2563 | 6880 | 7918 | 78671 |
| North Carolina | 71204 | 19107 | 1759 | 5917 | 14754 | 112741 |
| Oklahoma | 29683 | 32171 | 1238 | 4811 | 6419 | 74322 |
| South Carolina | 35798 | 7903 | 588 | 2063 | 4916 | 51268 |
| Tennessee | 42675 | 12194 | 1842 | 2994 | 7882 | 67587 |
| Texas | 151173 | 63086 | 5959 | 19461 | 12916 | 252595 |
| Virginia | 39905 | 10329 | 2905 | 8339 | 42153 | 103631 |
| West Virginia | 17333 | 3934 | 219 | 1692 | 4056 | 27234 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 2411678 | 839000 | 84146 | 286090 | 597753 | 4218667 |

Table 5

In-migration Ratio of First-time College Students by State and by Level
SAIR States, Fall 1979

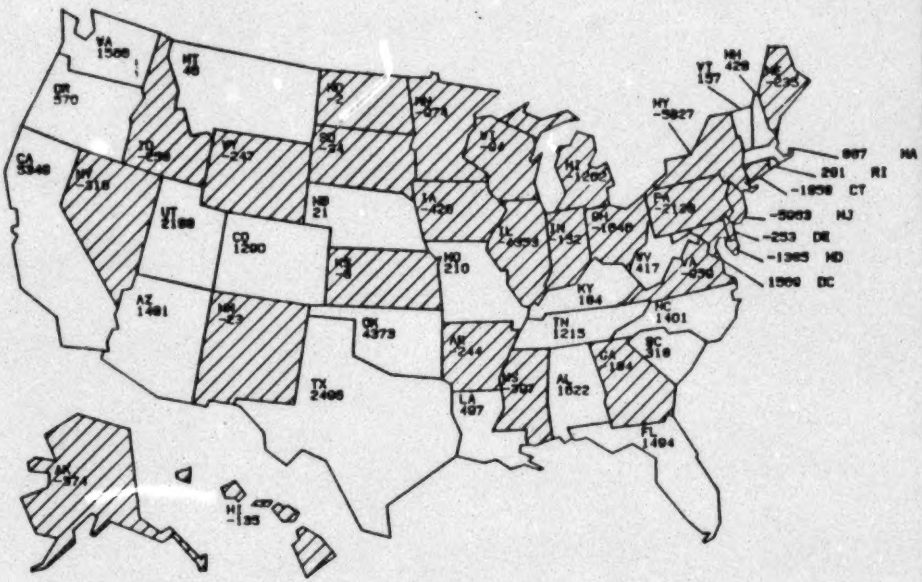
| State | Freshmen N | Freshmen % | Undergraduate Transfers N | Undergraduate Transfers % | First Professional N | First Professional % | Graduate N | Graduate % | Unclassified N | Unclassified % | Total N | Total % | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 6829 | 18.0 | 2771 | 22.8 | 270 | 34.0 | 790 | 21.7 | 87 | 3.4 | 10747 | 18.8 | 5 |
| Arkansas | 2359 | 13.2 | 807 | 16.8 | 175 | 22.1 | 236 | 16.4 | 119 | 5.2 | 3696 | 13.6 | 10 |
| Florida | 10821 | 14.5 | 6067 | 16.9 | 307 | 24.3 | 1659 | 24.9 | 2085 | 10.0 | 20939 | 15.0 | 8 |
| Georgia | 5945 | 17.9 | 1862 | 15.5 | 1462 | 61.8 | 1380 | 25.5 | 467 | 8.5 | 11116 | 19.0 | 4 |
| Kentucky | 3761 | 13.5 | 1335 | 16.8 | 350 | 30.1 | 1007 | 25.4 | 435 | 16.8 | 6888 | 15.8 | 7 |
| Louisiana | 3073 | 9.7 | 1538 | 17.2 | 326 | 27.3 | 819 | 16.0 | 166 | 8.6 | 5922 | 12.1 | 13 |
| Maryland | 4101 | 9.9 | 1518 | 14.2 | 282 | 17.9 | 1405 | 25.3 | 672 | 8.5 | 7978 | 11.9 | 14 |
| Mississippi | 2599 | 8.9 | 609 | 8.1 | 14 | 3.2 | 636 | 26.4 | 100 | 4.3 | 3958 | 9.5 | 15 |
| Missouri | 7791 | 17.3 | 3327 | 20.5 | 1506 | 58.8 | 2081 | 30.2 | 1163 | 14.7 | 15868 | 20.2 | 2 |
| North Carolina | 9683 | 13.6 | 2954 | 15.5 | 536 | 30.5 | 1474 | 24.9 | 566 | 3.8 | 15213 | 13.5 | 11 |
| Oklahoma | 2325 | 7.8 | 5469 | 17.0 | 239 | 19.3 | 812 | 16.9 | 236 | 3.7 | 9081 | 12.2 | 12 |
| South Carolina | 4936 | 13.8 | 1269 | 16.1 | 123 | 20.9 | 508 | 24.6 | 224 | 4.6 | 7060 | 13.8 | 9 |
| Tennessee | 8548 | 20.0 | 2572 | 21.1 | 831 | 45.1 | 727 | 24.3 | 595 | 7.5 | 13273 | 19.6 | 3 |
| Texas | 10305 | 6.8 | 5871 | 9.3 | 1447 | 24.3 | 3058 | 15.7 | 835 | 6.5 | 21516 | 8.5 | 16 |
| Virginia | 8431 | 21.1 | 2012 | 19.5 | 838 | 28.8 | 1765 | 21.2 | 3820 | 9.1 | 16866 | 16.3 | 6 |
| West Virginia | 4240 | 24.5 | 1092 | 27.8 | 29 | 13.2 | 340 | 20.1 | 132 | 3.3 | 5833 | 21.4 | 1 |

*Figure 2. Net Migration of Undergraduate Transfer Students Fall 1979**

Legend

Net Importing States

Net Exporting States




*Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollments

The states exporting and importing first-time undergraduate transfer students are ranked in table 6. Three of the five top-ranked importing states of transfer students are southern states. Included are Oklahoma, Texas, and Alabama.

The two ratios discussed for first-time freshmen are also shown in tables 3 and 5 for undergraduate transfer students. The number of students going out of state in table 3 and the number of students migrating into the state in table 5 are listed under the column labeled N. Ratios for each are in the percentage column.

Graduate Students

The net migration map for graduate students is shown in figure 3. Over one-half of the southern states are net importing states at the graduate level.

Table 7 ranks the states by net migration of graduate students. Again two southern states, Texas and Missouri, rank among the top five importing states. Texas is the only state in the nation which consistently ranks among the top five states as an importing state of students at all levels. Among the exporting states of graduate students, two southern states appear: Virginia and Maryland. Maryland is the only southern state which is a net exporter of all levels of students.

The two analytical ratios for graduate students are shown in tables 3 and 5. The number of in- and out-migrants are listed in the N column; the ratios are listed as percentages.

Professional Students

The ranking of the states for the net migration of first-time professional students are found in table 8. More southern states, as is the case with the rest of the nation, are net exporting states at the professional level. It is not surprising that first-professional students migrate out of state in view of the unequal distribution of opportunities for professional study across the states (Peterson and Smith 1970). For example, Florida and Louisiana do not have schools of optometry in their states; therefore, students must leave those states if they desire to study in that field. The analytical ratios for the professional students are found in tables 3 and 5.

Unclassified Students

Although the NCES survey requested that the institutions report data on unclassified students, the data will not be commented on in this discussion because of the variation in the definitions of an unclassified student among the institutions. However, information reported on the unclassified students can be found in tables 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Foreign Student Enrollment

Foreign student enrollments made up 2.4 percent of all first-time enrollments at institutions in fall 1979. Table 9 lists the number of first-time foreign enrollments in fall 1979 for the southern states. Also included in this table are the foreign student enrollments as a percentage of

Table 6

Net Migration of Undergraduate Transfer Students Ranked by State
Fall 1979

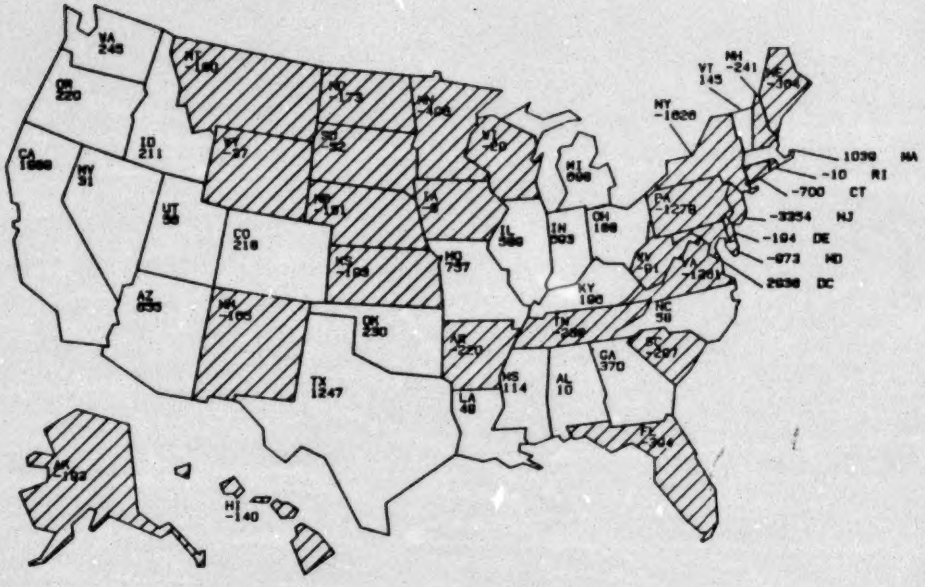
| Exporting States | | | Importing States | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Net migration | Rank | State | Net migration |
| 1 | New Jersey | -5,963 | 1 | California | 5,346 |
| 2 | New York | -5,827 | 2 | Oklahoma | 4,373 |
| 3 | Illinois | -4,353 | 3 | Texas | 2,496 |
| 4 | Pennsylvania | -2,138 | 4 | Utah | 2,193 |
| 5 | Connecticut | -1,958 | 5 | Alabama | 1,622 |
| 6 | Ohio | -1,646 | 6 | District of Columbia | 1,569 |
| 7 | Maryland | -1,385 | 7 | Washington | 1,566 |
| 8 | Michigan | -1,262 | 8 | Florida | 1,494 |
| 9 | Minnesota | - 974 | 9 | Arizona | 1,481 |
| 10 | Virginia | - 959 | 10 | North Carolina | 1,401 |
| 11 | Alaska | - 574 | 11 | Colorado | 1,290 |
| 12 | Iowa | - 426 | 12 | Tennessee | 1,215 |
| 13 | Mississippi | - 397 | 13 | Massachusetts | 867 |
| 14 | Nevada | - 316 | 14 | Oregon | 570 |
| 15.5 | Delaware | - 253 | 15 | Louisiana | 497 |
| 15.5 | Idaho | - 253 | 16 | New Hampshire | 428 |
| 17 | Wyoming | - 247 | 17 | West Virginia | 417 |
| 18 | Arkansas | - 244 | 18 | South Carolina | 318 |
| 19 | Maine | - 235 | 19 | Rhode Island | 291 |
| 20 | Georgia | - 194 | 20 | Missouri | 210 |
| 21 | Indiana | - 152 | 21 | Kentucky | 184 |
| 22 | Hawaii | - 135 | 22 | Vermont | 157 |
| 23 | Wisconsin | - 94 | 23 | Montana | 46 |
| 24 | South Dakota | - 34 | 24 | Nebraska | 21 |
| 25 | New Mexico | - 23 | | | |
| 26 | Kansas | - 8 | | | |
| 27 | North Dakota | - 2 | | | |

Figure 3. Net Migration of Graduate Students
Fall 1979*

Legend

Net Importing States

Net Exporting States




*Excludes Foreign and Territorial Student Enrollment

Table 7

Net Migration of Graduate Students
Ranked by State
Fall 1979

| Exporting States | | | Importing States | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Net migration | Rank | State | Net migration |
| 1 | New Jersey | -3,354 | 1 | District of Columbia | 2,938 |
| 2 | New York | -1,626 | 2 | California | 1,989 |
| 3 | Pennsylvania | -1,278 | 3 | Texas | 1,247 |
| 4 | Virginia | -1,261 | 4 | Massachusetts | 1,039 |
| 5 | Maryland | - 973 | 5 | Missouri | 757 |
| 6 | Connecticut | - 700 | 6 | Michigan | 698 |
| 7 | Minnesota | - 406 | 7 | Indiana | 693 |
| 8 | Florida | - 394 | 8 | Arizona | 655 |
| 9 | Maine | - 364 | 9 | Illinois | 589 |
| 10 | South Carolina | - 297 | 10 | Georgia | 370 |
| 11 | New Hampshire | - 241 | 11 | Washington | 245 |
| 12 | Tennessee | - 238 | 12 | Oklahoma | 230 |
| 13 | Arkansas | - 220 | 13 | Oregon | 220 |
| 14 | Delaware | - 194 | 14 | Colorado | 218 |
| 15.5 | Alaska | - 193 | 15 | Idaho | 211 |
| 15.5 | Kansas | - 193 | 16 | Kentucky | 196 |
| 17 | North Dakota | - 173 | 17 | Ohio | 188 |
| 18 | New Mexico | - 165 | 18 | Vermont | 145 |
| 19 | Montana | - 160 | 19 | Mississippi | 114 |
| 20 | Nebraska | - 151 | 20 | North Carolina | 58 |
| 21 | Hawaii | - 140 | 21 | Utah | 56 |
| 22 | West Virginia | - 91 | 22 | Louisiana | 49 |
| 23 | South Dakota | - 52 | 23 | Nevada | 31 |
| 24 | Wyoming | - 37 | 24 | Alabama | 10 |
| 25 | Wisconsin | - 29 | | | |
| 26 | Rhode Island | - 10 | | | |
| 27 | Iowa | - 6 | | | |

Table 8

Net Migration of First-time Professional Students Ranked by State
Fall 1979

| Exporting States | | | Importing States | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Net Migration | Rank | State | Net Migration |
| 1 | New York | -2,234 | 1 | District of Columbia | 2,264 |
| 2 | New Jersey | -1,864 | 2 | Massachusetts | 1,758 |
| 3 | Florida | - 923 | 3 | Missouri | 1,187 |
| 4 | Maryland | - 772 | 4 | Georgia | 1,139 |
| 5 | Michigan | - 568 | 5 | Texas | 936 |
| 6 | Wisconsin | - 486 | 6 | Minnesota | 560 |
| 7 | Connecticut | - 438 | 7 | Tennessee | 522 |
| 8 | Arizona | - 306 | 8 | California | 437 |
| 9 | Kansas | - 288 | 9 | Illinois | 358 |
| 10 | Rhode Island | - 271 | 10 | Ohio | 336 |
| 11 | New Mexico | - 261 | 11 | Oregon | 284 |
| 12 | West Virginia | - 185 | 12 | Iowa | 258 |
| 13 | Maine | - 183 | 13 | Indiana | 227 |
| 14 | Delaware | - 175 | 14 | Kentucky | 132 |
| 15 | Hawaii | - 172 | 15 | Pennsylvania | 124 |
| 16 | Colorado | - 158 | 16 | Vermont | 78 |
| 17 | Montana | - 156 | 17 | North Carolina | 74 |
| 18.5 | Nevada | - 150 | 18 | Louisiana | 39 |
| 18.5 | South Dakota | - 150 | | | |
| 20 | Mississippi | - 137 | | | |
| 21.5 | Idaho | - 112 | | | |
| 21.5 | North Dakota | - 112 | | | |
| 23 | South Carolina | - 97 | | | |
| 24 | Wyoming | - 85 | | | |
| 25 | Alaska | - 80 | | | |
| 26 | Utah | - 76 | | | |
| 27 | Washington | - 66 | | | |
| 28 | Oklahoma | - 52 | | | |
| 29 | Nebraska | - 50 | | | |
| 30 | New Hampshire | - 35 | | | |
| 31 | Arkansas | - 29 | | | |
| 32 | Virginia | - 25 | | | |
| 33 | Alabama | - 17 | | | |

Table 9

First-time Foreign Student Enrollments
SAIR States, Fall 1979

| State | Total Number of First-time Foregin Students | Foreign Students as Percent of Total State Enrollments | Foreign Students as Percent of Foreign Student Enrollments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 746 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Arkansas | 419 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Florida | 5448 | 3.7 | 5.2 |
| Georgia | 1156 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Kentucky | 660 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Louisiana | 1473 | 2.9 | 1.4 |
| Maryland | 1916 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| Mississippi | 557 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Missouri | 2130 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| North Carolina | 1383 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Oklahoma | 3863 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| South Carolina | 478 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Tennessee | 1015 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Texas | 8532 | 3.3 | 8.2 |
| Virginia | 2444 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| West Virginia | 357 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| UNITED STATES | 103229 | 2.4 | 100.0 |

Table 10

First-time Non-residents Enrolled by State
by Institutional Type and by Control of Institution
SAIR States, Fall 1979

| State | Major Doctoral N | Major Doctoral % | Comprehensive/ General Baccalaureate N | Comprehensive/ General Baccalaureate % | Two-Year N | Two-Year % | Medical Professional/ Other N | Medical Professional/ Other % | Total N | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 3371 | 31.4 | 3289 | 30.6 | 1661 | 15.5 | 0 | 0 | 8321 | 77.4 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 1933 | 18.0 | 450 | 4.2 | 43 | .4 | 2426 | 22.6 |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 912 | 24.7 | 938 | 25.4 | 285 | 7.8 | 55 | 1.5 | 2190 | 59.3 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 1270 | 34.4 | 132 | 3.6 | 104 | 2.8 | 1506 | 40.7 |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 2987 | 14.3 | 1021 | 4.9 | 8323 | 39.7 | 0 | 0 | 12331 | 58.9 |
| Private | 2135 | 10.. | 4502 | 21.5 | 275 | 1.3 | 1696 | 8.1 | 8608 | 41.1 |
| Georgia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 3053 | 27.5 | 1254 | 11.3 | 651 | 5.6 | 118 | 1.1 | 5076 | 45.7 |
| Private | 1698 | 15.3 | 2548 | 22.9 | 509 | 4.6 | 1285 | 11.6 | 6040 | 54.3 |
| Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1848 | 26.8 | 2479 | 36.0 | 121 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 4448 | 64.6 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 1455 | 21.1 | 213 | 3.1 | 772 | 11.2 | 2440 | 35.4 |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 853 | 14.4 | 2034 | 34.3 | 78 | 1.3 | 33 | .6 | 2998 | 50.6 |
| Private | 1634 | 27.6 | 1140 | 19.3 | 42 | .7 | 108 | 1.8 | 2924 | 49.4 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 2191 | 27.5 | 1903 | 23.9 | 557 | 7.0 | 270 | 3.4 | 4921 | 61.7 |
| Private | 1037 | 13.0 | 1558 | 19.5 | 13 | .1 | 449 | 5.6 | 3057 | 38.3 |
| Mississippi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1526 | 38.6 | 604 | 15.3 | 750 | 18.9 | 161 | 4.1 | 3041 | 76.8 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 615 | 15.5 | 135 | 3.4 | 167 | 4.2 | 917 | 23.2 |
| Missouri | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1539 | 9.7 | 2740 | 17.3 | 807 | 5.1 | 681 | 4.3 | 5767 | 36.3 |
| Private | 2308 | 14.5 | 4101 | 25.8 | 252 | 1.6 | 3440 | 21.7 | 10101 | 63.7 |
| North Carolina | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 2543 | 16.7 | 3009 | 19.8 | 2407 | 15.8 | 97 | .6 | 8056 | 53.0 |
| Private | 1086 | 7.1 | 4671 | 30.7 | 1104 | 7.3 | 296 | 1.9 | 7157 | 47.0 |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1697 | 18.7 | 779 | 8.6 | 359 | 4.0 | 93 | 1.0 | 2928 | 32.2 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 5859 | 64.5 | 214 | 2.4 | 80 | .9 | 6153 | 67.8 |
| South Carolina | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 2177 | 30.8 | 909 | 12.9 | 470 | 6.7 | 78 | 1.1 | 3634 | 51.5 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 2758 | 39.1 | 393 | 5.6 | 275 | 3.9 | 3426 | 48.5 |
| Tennessee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1939 | 14.6 | 2083 | 15.7 | 668 | 5.0 | 66 | .5 | 4756 | 35.8 |
| Private | 1634 | 12.3 | 5343 | 40.3 | 777 | 5.9 | 763 | 5.7 | 8517 | 64.2 |
| Texas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 5632 | 26.2 | 2440 | 11.3 | 5170 | 24.0 | 720 | 3.3 | 13962 | 64.9 |
| Private | 2138 | 9.9 | 3215 | 14.9 | 151 | .7 | 2050 | 9.5 | 7554 | 35.1 |
| Virginia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 3752 | 22.2 | 5485 | 32.5 | 2238 | 13.3 | 0 | 0 | 11475 | 68.0 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 4628 | 27.4 | 489 | 2.9 | 274 | 1.6 | 5391 | 32.0 |
| West Virginia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1839 | 31.5 | 1875 | 32.1 | 336 | 5.8 | 14 | .2 | 4064 | 69.7 |
| Private | 0 | 0 | 1661 | 28.5 | 72 | 1.2 | 36 | .6 | 1769 | 30.3 |

Table 11

Resident Students Attending Out-of-State Institutions
by Type and Control
SAIR States, Fall 1979

| State | Major Doctoral N | Major Doctoral % | Comprehensive/ General Baccalaureate N | Comprehensive/ General Baccalaureate % | Two-Year N | Two-Year % | Medical Professional/ Other N | Medical Professional/ Other % | Total N | Total % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1057 | 19.8 | 816 | 15.3 | 934 | 17.5 | 69 | 1.3 | 2876 | 53.8 |
| Private | 593 | 11.1 | 1360 | 25.4 | 165 | 3.1 | 355 | 6.6 | 2473 | 46.2 |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 816 | 21.2 | 633 | 16.4 | 877 | 22.7 | 58 | 1.5 | 2384 | 61.8 |
| Private | 331 | 8.6 | 682 | 17.7 | 194 | 5.0 | 264 | 6.8 | 1471 | 38.2 |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 3946 | 20.0 | 3308 | 16.7 | 2314 | 11.7 | 163 | .8 | 9731 | 49.2 |
| Private | 2698 | 13.6 | 5208 | 26.4 | 760 | 3.8 | 1373 | 6.9 | 10039 | 50.8 |
| Georgia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 2169 | 20.0 | 2083 | 19.2 | 2191 | 20.2 | 73 | .7 | 6516 | 60.2 |
| Private | 906 | 8.4 | 2458 | 22.7 | 547 | 5.1 | 398 | 3.7 | 4309 | 39.8 |
| Kentucky | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1367 | 24.6 | 805 | 14.5 | 849 | 15.3 | 92 | 1.7 | 3113 | 55.9 |
| Private | 528 | 9.5 | 1409 | 25.3 | 228 | 4.1 | 289 | 5.2 | 2454 | 44.1 |
| Louisiana | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1230 | 25.1 | 681 | 13.9 | 1041 | 21.2 | 116 | 2.4 | 3068 | 62.6 |
| Private | 537 | 11.0 | 823 | 16.8 | 102 | 2.1 | 371 | 7.6 | 1833 | 37.4 |
| Maryland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 4682 | 26.6 | 868 | 4.9 | 1202 | 6.8 | 94 | .5 | 6846 | 38.9 |
| Private | 5267 | 29.9 | 3963 | 22.5 | 370 | 2.1 | 1153 | 6.6 | 10753 | 61.1 |
| Mississippi | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 690 | 19.9 | 769 | 22.2 | 663 | 19.1 | 49 | 1.4 | 2171 | 62.6 |
| Private | 327 | 9.4 | 576 | 16.6 | 153 | 4.4 | 239 | 6.9 | 1295 | 37.4 |
| Missouri | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 2585 | 23.5 | 1755 | 16.0 | 1766 | 16.2 | 125 | 1.1 | 6231 | 56.7 |
| Private | 1111 | 10.1 | 2886 | 26.3 | 276 | 2.5 | 487 | 4.4 | 4760 | 43.3 |
| North Carolina | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1803 | 23.8 | 1170 | 15.4 | 906 | 12.0 | 68 | .9 | 3947 | 52.1 |
| Private | 828 | 10.9 | 1769 | 23.3 | 289 | 3.8 | 748 | 9.9 | 3634 | 47.9 |
| Oklahoma | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 903 | 19.3 | 659 | 14.1 | 1184 | 25.3 | 71 | 1.6 | 2817 | 60.2 |
| Private | 461 | 9.8 | 803 | 17.2 | 124 | 2.6 | 476 | 10.2 | 1864 | 39.8 |
| South Carolina | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 953 | 18.5 | 898 | 17.4 | 685 | 13.3 | 44 | .9 | 2580 | 50.0 |
| Private | 489 | 9.5 | 1457 | 28.2 | 311 | 6.0 | 323 | 6.3 | 2580 | 50.0 |
| Tennessee | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 1794 | 26.5 | 1334 | 19.7 | 940 | 13.9 | 68 | 1.0 | 4136 | 61.1 |
| Private | 696 | 10.3 | 1380 | 20.4 | 147 | 2.2 | 414 | 6.1 | 2637 | 38.9 |
| Texas | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 2379 | 19.2 | 2069 | 16.7 | 2349 | 18.9 | 118 | 1.0 | 6915 | 55.8 |
| Private | 1572 | 12.7 | 2701 | 21.8 | 295 | 2.4 | 913 | 7.4 | 5481 | 44.2 |
| Virginia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 2897 | 17.5 | 2314 | 14.0 | 1215 | 7.3 | 97 | .6 | 6523 | 39.4 |
| Private | 4388 | 26.5 | 3333 | 20.2 | 643 | 3.9 | 1649 | 10.0 | 10013 | 60.6 |
| West Virginia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public | 800 | 24.6 | 330 | 10.1 | 731 | 22.5 | 26 | .8 | 1887 | 58.0 |
| Private | 254 | 7.8 | 782 | 24.0 | 72 | 2.2 | 258 | 7.9 | 1366 | 42.0 |

the total state enrollment; among the southern states, Oklahoma enrolls the largest proportion of foreign students (4.9 percent). The second percentage is foreign student enrollments as a percentage of total student enrollment in the United States; Southern states make up over 30 percent of all the foreign enrollments in the United States. Texas and Florida make up almost half of the foreign enrollments in this region, enrolling 8.2 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively.

Enrollments by Control and Classification of Institution

With respect to the aggregate number of all of the in-migrating students (including foreign enrollments) that enroll for the first time at an institution, the private and public sectors enroll approximately the same percentage of students. Migration into a public or private institution varies according to region. For example, a student migrating into New England is more apt to go to a private institution, whereas a student migrating into the South or West will probably enroll in a public institution. The reason for this may simply be that there is a high concentration of private institutions in New England and proportionately more public institutions in the South and West. Private institutions, with a few exceptions, may also have a relatively higher profile in the East than in the South or West.

The last column in table 10 provides information for determining whether the public or private sector in southern states attracts more out-of-state students. As might be expected, most of the southern states enroll more out-of-state students in the public institutions. The exceptions are Georgia, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Table 10 also shows, broken down by public or private control which type of institution enrolls the most students in each state. Florida is the only state which has the majority of non-residents enrolling in public two-year institutions. This is not surprising in view of the large community college system in Florida. Henderson (1977) identifies low tuition rates and the convenient locations of the two-year colleges as the attraction for prospective students. The other states primarily enroll out-of-state students in the major doctoral institutions or the comprehensive and general baccalaureate institutions.

What type of institutions do the students leaving the state attend? Table 11 provides this information. Most students going to a school out of state attend public schools. The exceptions to this are the majority of students from Florida, Maryland, and Virginia tend to enroll in private institutions. Although many students leaving the states attend major doctoral and comprehensive/general baccalaureate institutions, a surprising number of students from the south do attend two-year schools out of state.

## Changes Over Time

The 1979 residence and migration data indicate that 87 percent of all first-time students remained in their home state to study. This percentage represents the latest in a series of gradual increases in the proportion of college students remaining in their home state since 1949 (Elden 1977; Linney 1979), as shown in the following data:

| Year | Proportion Enrolled in Home State |
|---|---|
| 1949 | 80% |
| 1958 | 81% |
| 1963 | 81% |
| 1968 | 83% |
| 1975 | 85% |
| 1979* | 87% |

*1979 data included only first-time students whereas previous years also included continuing students.

Why are more students choosing to attend college within their home state? One reason might be the increased cost of going out of state. Tuition for nonresidents has risen dramatically at many public institutions. The problem is compounded by the increasing cost of living and travel costs to attend an out-of-state institution. Fewer students may be able to afford college outside of their home state.

Financial aid policies may also be a reason for fewer students leaving their home state. There is often a stipulation in state-supported financial aid that the aid is not portable to another state. Of course, this explanation does not apply in the case of federal financial aid for 1979, but the future cuts planned for federal aid may impact the mobility of students.

Some state agencies and state institutions are also discouraging out-of-state students from attending their schools. They have the philosophy that they must first take care of their own students. They may establish rules for admitting resident students first, or as noted earlier, set very high tuition rates for nonresidents. Some institutions also have set ceilings on the number of out-of-state students that can be admitted.

## Other Levels of Analysis

Although this discussion has concentrated primarily on data relating to individual states or the country as a whole, the residence and migration data are also available and useful at the institutional and intrastate levels:

(1) It may be useful for institutions to know which states are enrolling its outmigrating students. As mentioned earlier, most states export primarily to contiguous states, which is not surprising; but what is the attraction of other, noncontiguous states? Is it that they are also simply nearby, or can other factors be identified? An analysis such as the one in Table 12 which lists the number of students

# Table 12

Students Enrolled Out-of-State* from Tennessee
by State
Fall 1979

| State | Freshmen | Undergrad Transfers | First Professional | Graduate | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 475 | 188 | 21 | 81 | 16 | 781 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ARIZONA | 31 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 56 |
| ARKANSAS | 205 | 37 | 11 | 20 | 7 | 280 |
| CALIFORNIA | 103 | 94 | 11 | 48 | 30 | 286 |
| COLORADO | 37 | 23 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 73 |
| CONNECTICUT | 13 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 26 |
| DELAWARE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| D.C. | 57 | 9 | 21 | 22 | 4 | 113 |
| FLORIDA | 122 | 101 | 2 | 32 | 55 | 312 |
| GEORGIA | 227 | 91 | 47 | 62 | 25 | 452 |
| HAWAII | 7 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| IDAHO | 7 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| ILLINOIS | 66 | 43 | 11 | 45 | 6 | 171 |
| INDIANA | 69 | 19 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 122 |
| IOWA | 20 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 37 |
| KANSAS | 16 | 17 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 49 |
| KENTUCKY | 379 | 87 | 9 | 127 | 9 | 611 |
| LOUISIANA | 85 | 31 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 147 |
| MAINE | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| MARYLAND | 14 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 36 |

leaving the state and the states they migrate into can provide this information.

(2) At a somewhat lower level of aggregation, an analysis by sector may also be useful. That is, when students leave the state, in what types of institutions do they enroll--public or private institutions, two-year, baccalaureate colleges, or research universities? Table 13 shows that the largest numbers of Tennessee students leaving the state attend private general baccalaureate institutions. This particular analysis, similar to table 11, can provide information on the types of schools students are interested in attending.

(3) There may be interest in determining which institutions are enrolling the students who migrate out of state and why. Using the state of Tennessee as an example, table 14 lists the institutions that students from Tennessee enroll in out of state. Note that this is only a partial listing. It turns out that most of the students who migrate out of states may attend institutions that are located within 50 miles of the state's border.

(4) Institutions can, of course, analyze their own data to discover where their students originate. This information is part of the HEGIS surveys collected every other year. In addition, many institutions use data at the county level or other service areas in looking at the origins of in-state students. This can be particularly useful for determining the target market for recruiting students.

In short, residence and migration data can be useful for analyzing enrollments, or employing marketing strategies, or making policy decisions in higher education. The data show patterns of student behavior that are interesting from a number of perspectives and levels of analysis.

## Table 13

Students Enrolled Out-of-State* from Tennessee
by Type of Institution**
Fall 1979

| | Type of Institution | Freshmen | Undergrad Transfers | First Professional | Graduate | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PUBLIC | MAJ DOCT RESEARCH | 499 | 176 | 16 | 273 | 20 | 984 |
| | OTHER MAJ DOCT | 459 | 154 | 8 | 163 | 26 | 810 |
| | COMPREHENSIVE | 492 | 239 | 7 | 159 | 70 | 967 |
| | GENL BACC | 156 | 92 | 0 | 27 | 93 | 368 |
| | U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS | 46 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| | MEDICAL | 0 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 28 |
| | ENGR/TECH | 9 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 21 |
| | ART/MUSIC | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | TEACHER | 11 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| | TWO YEAR/COMPR | 442 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 771 |
| | TWO YEAR/ACADEMIC | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| | TWO YEAR/VOC/TECH | 70 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 148 |
| | TOTAL PUBLIC | 2,199 | 944 | 39 | 641 | 363 | 4,186 |
| PRIVATE | MAJ DOCT RESEARCH | 148 | 38 | 45 | 93 | 25 | 349 |
| | OTHER MAJ DOCT | 209 | 30 | 44 | 44 | 20 | 347 |
| | COMPREHENSIVE | 177 | 70 | 44 | 30 | 7 | 328 |
| | GENL BACC | 796 | 209 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 1,052 |
| | DIVINITY | 43 | 19 | 75 | 103 | 13 | 253 |
| | MEDICAL | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| | OTHER HEALTH | 0 | 12 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| | ENGR/TECH | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | BUSINESS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | ART/MUSIC | 14 | 22 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 43 |
| | LAW | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| | TEACHER | 9 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 33 |
| | OTHER SPECIAL | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| | TWO YEAR/COMPR | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 23 |
| | TWO YEAR/ACADEMIC | 65 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| | TWO YEAR/VOC/TECH | 48 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| | TOTAL PRIVATE | 1,539 | 418 | 270 | 324 | 85 | 2,636 |





*First-time students (Headcount)
**See attached pages for definition of type of institution

# Table 14

Students Enrolled Out-of-State* from Tennessee
by Institution (PUBLIC )**
Fall 1979

| Institution Name | State | Freshmen | Undergrad Transfers | First Professional | Graduate | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U OF MISSISSIPPI MAIN CAM | MISSISSIPPI | 221 | 30 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 267 |
| UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA | ALABAMA | 122 | 14 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 158 |
| NORTHWEST MISS JR COLLEGE | MISSISSIPPI | 119 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 |
| WESTERN KY UNIVERSITY | KENTUCKY | 104 | 24 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 139 |
| AUBURN U MAIN CAMPUS | ALABAMA | 91 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 120 |
| MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY | KENTUCKY | 90 | 28 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 167 |
| U OF NORTH ALABAMA | ALABAMA | 68 | 31 | 0 | 24 | 11 | 134 |
| MISSISSIPPI ST UNIVERSITY | MISSISSIPPI | 52 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 73 |
| GA INST OF TECHN MAIN CAM | GEORGIA | 45 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 63 |
| ARKANSAS STATE U MAIN CAM | ARKANSAS | 38 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 41 |
| U OF ARKANSAS PINE BLUFF | ARKANSAS | 34 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 37 |
| UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA | GEORGIA | 33 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 62 |
| U OF NC AT CHAPEL HILL | NORTH CAROLINA | 33 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 59 |
| UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY | KENTUCKY | 26 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 57 |
| MISS VLY ST UNIVERSITY | MISSISSIPPI | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| CLEMSON UNIVERSITY | SOUTH CAROLINA | 23 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 38 |
| U OF VIRGINIA MAIN CAMPUS | VIRGINIA | 23 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 42 |
| U ALABAMA IN HUNTSVILLE | ALABAMA | 22 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 47 |
| NORTHEAST MISS JR COLLEGE | MISSISSIPPI | 22 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 27 |
| TOTAL PUBLIC | | 1,189 | 241 | 10 | 200 | 36 | 1,676 |

| Institution Name | State | Freshmen | Undergrad Transfers | First Professional | Graduate | Unclassified | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HARDING U MAIN CAM | ARKANSAS | 77 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 |
| CUMBERLAND COLLEGE | KENTUCKY | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| RUST COLLEGE | MISSISSIPPI | 45 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 |
| BEREA COLLEGE | KENTUCKY | 37 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| HOWARD UNIVERSITY | D.C. | 35 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 56 |
| EMORY UNIVERSITY | GEORGIA | 31 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 15 | 79 |
| SOUTHERN METH UNIVERSITY | TEXAS | 31 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 40 |
| EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE | VIRGINIA | 26 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| TULANE U OF LOUISIANA | LOUISIANA | 25 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 42 |
| SOUTHERN JC OF BUSINESS | ALABAMA | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY | ILLINOIS | 20 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 32 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | | 409 | 42 | 37 | 35 | 16 | 539 |



*First-time students (Headcount)
**Institutions with 20 or more Freshmen from Tennessee
Ranked by Freshmen

## Glossary

### Definitions Used in the Fall 1979 Residence and Migration Survey

Home State. The state in which a student legally resides when first admitted to the institution at the current level. (Note that institutional policies and state laws may differ in defining a resident.)

Foreign Student. A student who is a citizen of a country other than the United States and who is in the United States on a temporary basis

First-time students. Students enrolled at the institution at the undergraduate, graduate, first-professional, or unclassified level, who have never been enrolled in the institution before

Undergraduate. Students enrolled in a four- or five-year bachelor's degree program, an associate's degree program, or a vocational or technical program; undergraduate students are further divided into:

(1) First-time freshmen. Entering freshmen who have not previously attended any college; this category includes students who first enrolled at the institution in the summer of 1979

(2) Undergraduate transfer student. Students transferring from another institution without a baccalaureate degree

Graduate students. Students holding a bachelor's or first- professional degree, and who are working toward a master's or doctor's degree

First-professional. Students enrolled in a professional program which requires at least two years of previous education for entrance and a total of at least six years for a degree

Unclassified. Students not enrolled for a degree, but enrolled in regular credit courses

Full-time students. Students enrolled with a course load of at least 75 percent of the normal full-time load

Part-time students. Students enrolled with a course load of less than 75 percent of the normal full-time load

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